

SPORTS



Galina Chistyakova.

Karolain Valdo.

Made themselves a present

Karolain VALDO (Canada), Olympic synchronized swimming silver medalist, winner of the "Soviet Women" magazine prize tournament.

On the eve of March 8, International Women's Day, it was a pleasure for me to be in Moscow at an interesting competition in the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex swimming pool. I am glad that I won among the soloists and, I think, I brought pleasure to viewers who greeted us, foreign participants from Austria, Bulgaria, Cuba and Czechoslovakia and my country, very warmly.

You finish performing, and spectators throw into the water flowers and give you souvenirs; is not it recognition of mastery.

expression of love for the sport chosen by you? I take home a crystal prize made with much skill and resembling a drop of water, the warmth of hospitable Muscovites and a hope for a new meeting.

Galina CHISTYAKOVA, winter European champion-85 in the long jump.

The happiness of victory is comparable to nothing. And of course I was in the seventh heaven, when under the vaults of the new beautiful palace "Peace and Friendship" in Athens, which welcomed the European championship, I managed, at least, to jump beyond seven metres — 702 cm. This — fourth —

trial proved victorious. Again, after a many-year interval, the long-jump gold medal was won by a Soviet sportswoman. And this award is still more valuable to me since it was won in competition with the strongest jumpers of the world. For instance, the GDR's Heike Daut-Drechsler, the former "hostess" of the world record, and world champion, winner of the recent world athletic games in Paris Helga Radtke.

Me, who made a debut in the European championship, could I make myself a better present for my most loved holiday, March 8! I will celebrate it at home with my husband, Alexander Baskovny, also a sportsman, whose "specialty" is the triple jump, and two-year-old daughter Ira. We will together make a holiday cake.

FLORENCIO CAMPOMANES FOR LIMITED NUMBER OF GAMES

I have no doubts left that the world chess championship between men should be played with a limited number of games, Florencio Campomanes, President of the World Chess Federation (FIDE), told a TASS correspondent during his recent visit to Moscow commenting on the duel to be renewed in September between Anatoly Karpov and Garri Kasparov.

He said he visited the Soviet capital on the way from Manila to the Austrian city of Graz where he will find out about preparations for the next FIDE Congress to be held in August. During his stop-over in Moscow, he met representatives of both the champion and the contender who told him about the views the two sides had on the terms for the new match.

I know that both men are worried about one circumstance involved in their renewed match,



A moment from a match in the USSR Women's Volleyball Championship between medal aspirants, ADK of Alma-Ata and Umluchka, Sverdlovsk. ADK won 3-2.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Sebastian Coe wants to change distances

1,500 m Moscow Olympics champion and world record holder in the 800 and 1,000 m Sebastian Coe of Britain now intends to compete in longer distances. According to him, he will appear in the role of long-distance runner for the first time this August.

I expect to attend events in Zurich, Brussels and Oslo, he said. The finals of the Grand Prix tournament due in September in Rome do not attract me. Next year I will try to win the gold in the 3,000 m in the European championship and the Commonwealth Games.

At a press conference the athlete thanked the organizers and said they wanted to come to Leningrad next year, Yuri KUPIN

said Mr Campomanes. It is the FIDE Congress will approve the terms and the limits only August, shortly before the match scheduled for September 2. I can only say that the FIDE leadership understands this concern and will do all it can for the FIDE Executive meeting in Tunis in May to produce all the recommendations. Work in this direction is going on, and negotiations are continuing with the FIDE leaders. I think, and to nearly one hundred per cent sure that the Executive will accept my proposal about the time limit on the match.

As for the specific proposal to set up a special FIDE committee to produce the terms for a forthcoming match, this idea, and the president, is not bad. However, he said, I am convinced that it will come to the next decisions as will be taken by the FIDE Executive.

So far, one thing is clear: reiterated Mr Campomanes. The number of games in the world chess matches should be strictly limited, say to 24 or 30.

Brazilians' 'adventures' in Italy

According to the Italian press the adventures of famous Brazilian football player Zico in Italy are nearing their end.

President of the Udinese club Lambert Mazza said that because of the financial difficulties of his club where Zico plays, he came to the conclusion. For us the Brazilian is too costly to keep.

The 32-year-old Zico spent nearly the entire current season on the substitute bench due to injury, and he played in six games. Last year his first season in Italy, he scored 19 goals in 24 matches becoming the second-best scorer in the Italian championship.

So far he has scored only one goal this season. Udinese is now fourth from the bottom in the national championship. Mazza added that Zico is interested in returning to Brazil after the completion of the current season and playing in the elimination games of the world cup.

Another Brazilian player now in Italy also cannot remain in form. Socrates is not pleased by injury but his present club Fiorentina are dissatisfied, claiming that they spent too much money on him. It seems that the renowned Brazilian has decided to "acclimatize" in Italy and will soon go home.

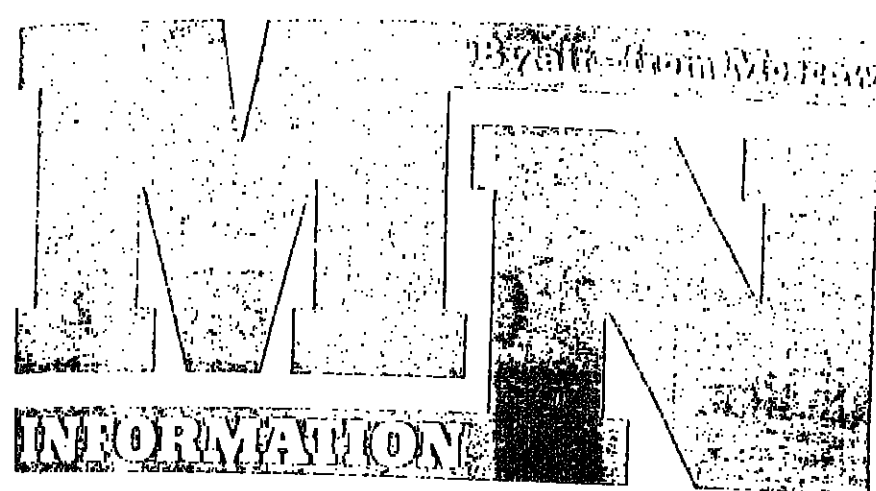


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Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee

On March 11, 1985 an extraordinary Plenary Meeting took place of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the request of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, the Plenary Meeting was opened by Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, M. S. Gorbachov.

In view of the passing away of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR K. U. Chernenko, the participants to the Plenary Meeting observed a minute of mournful silence in his memory.

The Plenary Meeting noted that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people have suffered a grave loss. Death has claimed the life of an outstanding Party and state leader, patriot and internationalist, consistent fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on Earth.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko gave his whole life to the cause of the Leninist Party, and the interests of the Soviet people. Wherever the Party sent him he invariably, with all his selflessness, struggled for translating into reality the policy of the CPSU.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko attached much significance to the continuous implementation of the Party's major tasks involved in economic and social development, higher wellbeing and culture of the Soviet people, towards a further upturn in the creative activity of the masses, better ideological work, stricter discipline, law and order.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made a great contribution to the further development of all-round cooperation with fraternal countries of socialism, consolidation of socialist economic integration and friendly relations. Under his leadership, the principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems were firmly and continuously translated into reality. Aggressive schemes of imperialism were resolutely rebuffed, incessant struggle was waged for the danger of nuclear war, and for safeguarding dependable security for peoples.

Like the apple of his eye Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko guarded the unity of our Communist Party, and the collective nature of the activity of the Central Committee and its Politbureau. He always

sought the Party to act on all levels as a solid, smooth and militant organism. He saw the warranty for all our successes, for overcoming shortcomings, and for moving forward in the unity of the thoughts and deeds of Communists.

The Plenary Meeting stressed that in those mournful days the Communists, and the whole of the Soviet people are rallying even closer around the Central Committee and its Politbureau. The Soviet people see in the Party with good reason the leading and guiding force of society and are resolute to selflessly struggle for the realization of the Leninist internal and external policy of the CPSU.

The participants in the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee expressed their profound condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased.

The Plenary Meeting attended to the election of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

At the request of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, a speech on this question was made by Member of the Politbureau A. A. Gromyko, who proposed that M. S. Gorbachov be elected as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Whereupon the Plenary Meeting unanimously elected Mikhail Gorbachov as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Then the Plenary Meeting was addressed by the new General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachov. He expressed his profound gratitude for the great trust vested in him by the Central Committee of the CPSU and stressed that he was well aware of the great responsibility that it entailed.

Mikhail Gorbachov assured the CPSU Central Committee that he would do his best to loyally serve the cause of our Party, our people, the great Leninist cause, to continuously implement the programme guidelines of the CPSU, ensure continuity in solving the tasks for further strengthening the economic and defence capability of the USSR, to raise the wellbeing of the Soviet people, strengthen peace, and to consistently implement Leninist internal and external policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

This concludes the agenda of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee.

(The materials of the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee are published in the "Moscow News" weekly No. 11.)

ADDRESS

BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE SOVIET PEOPLE

Dear Comrades, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet State, all the people suffered a grave loss. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding Party and state leader, patriot and internationalist, consistent fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and for peace on Earth, has passed away.

All of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's life was devoted to the cause of the Leninist Party, to the interests of the Soviet people. Whatever post the Party assigned to him, he invariably fought with characteristic selflessness for the implementation of the policy of the CPSU.

of which he was a member for more than fifty years. Konstantin Chernenko travelled the road from a Komsomol leader and the Party organizer of a frontier post to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. As he held the highest

official in the Party and the State, his gift of an organizer, a leader of the Leninist type he fully revealed itself. This Party Central Committee and the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Konstantin Chernenko were carrying out large-scale and fruitful work to mobilize the working people for

MIKHAIL GORBACHOV elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee



Mikhail Gorbachov was born into a peasant's family in Privolnoye village of the Krasnogvardeyskiy District of Stavropol Territory on March 2, 1931.

He started his working career at the age of 15 soon after the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War, as an agricultural machine operator at a machine-and-tractor station. He joined the CPSU in 1952. In 1955 he graduated from Moscow University (Faculty of Law), and in 1957—from the Stavropol Agricultural Institute where he became a diplomated agronomist-economist.

Mikhail Gorbachov has been involved in Komsomol and Party work since 1955. He worked in the Stavropol Territory—as first secretary of Komsomol City Committee of Stavropol, deputy chief of propaganda and agitation department and, later, as the second and then the first secretary of the Territorial Komsomol Committee.

In March 1962 he was promoted to the post of Party organizer of the Stavropol Territorial-Production Collective Farm-State Farm Administration, and in December of the same year he was approved as the head of the department of Party organs of the CPSU Territorial Committee.

In September 1966 he was elected first secretary of Stavropol City Party Committee. Since August 1968 Mikhail Gorbachov worked as the second secretary and then from April 1970, first

secretary of the Stavropol Territorial CPSU Committee. Mikhail Gorbachov has been a member of the CPSU Central Committee since 1971. He was a delegate to the 22nd, 24th, 25th and 26th Party congresses. In 1978 he was elected Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and in 1979—Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. In October 1980 he was transferred from Alternate Member to Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. He was deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 8th-11th convocations, and is Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union. He was a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th-11th convocations.

Mikhail Gorbachov is a prominent personality in the Communist Party and the Soviet State. He works with the initiative, energy and selflessness, insists in him, at all the posts entrusted to him by the Party, devoting all his knowledge, rich experience and organizing talent to the implementation of the Party's policy, selflessly serving the great cause of Lenin, and the interests of working people.

For his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State, Mikhail Gorbachov has been awarded three orders of Lenin, orders of the October Revolution, Red Banner of Labour, Badge of Honour and medals.

the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee. A course of perfecting development, solving major tasks of economic and social development, raising the living

(Continued on page 11)

Twinned cities in play

The 4th football tournament of teams of cities twinned with Leningrad was held there for the prize offered by the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet.

Taking part were Turun Palseura (Turku, Finland), Lebia

(Gdansk, Poland), Lurup (Hamburg, West Germany), as well as the Leningrad youth team, Leningrad Dynamo and Soviet national defending champion Zenit. Such tournaments started in 1982 are held on a round "Olympic" system. Like last year the winner

was Leningrad Zenit, getting the prize of the tournament — a blue china vase made by the Leningrad china works. Gdansk Lebia was second and Leningrad Dynamo third.

At a press conference the heads of the teams thanked the organizers and said they wanted to come to Leningrad next year, Yuri KUPIN

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

Handwritten note: "The 1st of 11/16"

ADDRESS

by the CPSU Central Committee,
the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,
the USSR Council of Ministers
to the Communist Party, the Soviet People

(Continued from page 1)

standards of the Soviet people, further encouraging the creative activity of the mass of people and improving ideological work was being consistently pursued. The Party was constantly focusing its attention on strengthening discipline, law and order, on cadre policy, on invigorating the activity of the Soviets, the Komsomol and the people's control, on the school reform, and on raising the role of literature and art in society. Active work is being done to prepare for the regular 27th CPSU Congress and to produce a new edition of the Party Programme.

The efforts of the Party on the international scene were concentrated on the further development of comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Transition to a new stage of socialist economic integration and the strengthening of the positions of the socialist community are associated with the activities of Konstantin Chernenko.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet State were firmly and consistently pursuing the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, resolutely countering the aggressive plans and aspirations of the more reactionary forces of imperialism and tirelessly struggling for an end to arms race, imposed by imperialism, for the removal of the threat of nuclear war and for ensuring dependable security for the peoples.

In this hour of grave loss the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR address the Communists and the Soviet people with an appeal to rally even closer around the Leninist Central Committee of the Party and its Politbureau. The working

people of our country regard the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with full reason as the leading and guiding force of Soviet Society. All the deeds and plans of the Party are directed at the dedicated service to the basic interests of the Soviet people and to the cause of communism.

The CPSU is equipped with the immortal revolutionary Marxist-Leninist doctrine. It is following unflinchingly the road charted by Lenin and will never deviate from that road.

The Party will continue to pursue its course towards all-round perfection of developed socialism. It regards a further rise in material and cultural standards of the people on the basis of the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in every possible way as the supreme goal of its activity. The principle of social justice, inherent in socialism, will be carried out persistently to an ever fuller extent in all spheres of our life, the line towards strengthening discipline, order and organization, approved and backed by the country's working people, will be followed insistently. The Party will continue to consolidate further the alliance between the working class, collectivized peasantry and intelligentsia, and fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, which constitute the basis of the vital activity of our society, will develop socialist democracy. The Party regarded and regards as the supreme spiritual values of the Soviet people Marxist-Leninist conviction, collectivism, patriotism, and proletarian socialist internationalism.

The CPSU and the Soviet State have been doing and continue to do everything possible and necessary to strengthen the socialist community, to consolidate the

positions of socialism on the world scene, to avert nuclear catastrophe and to ensure lasting peace. We want an end to the arms race and non-militarization of space and are working perseveringly to achieve that goal. Our ultimate objective is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere in the world, the complete removal of the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union has always advocated constructive dialogue and practical measures to lessen international tension and to establish an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and mutual understanding among all the peoples and states.

The Soviet Union threatens no one and does not seek military superiority. But it will not allow any other country or coalition of states to gain such superiority. That is why we will continue to enhance tirelessly our vigilance, to strengthen the defence capability of our socialist Motherland.

Our sympathies and our support are with the peoples fighting for freedom and national independence. In the struggle for peace and social progress, the CPSU invariably adheres to the consistent course towards uniting in every possible way the forces of the international Communist and Workers' movement.

The Party's objectives are clear and noble. They enabled the CPSU to win infinite confidence of the working people. The strength of the Party is in unity with the people. The strength of the people is in unity with the Party, in its guidance.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who devoted his entire life to serving loyally the Party and the Soviet people, will remain forever in the memory of the Communists, all the Soviet people. He will live on in our memory as a fiery propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, as a responsive and demanding leader, as a person who was keen and sensitive to the needs and concerns of the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR firmly believe that the Communists and all the Soviet people, displaying a high sense of conscientiousness and organization, will work with even greater enthusiasm and dedication, strengthen the economic and defence potential of our Homeland and carry on with honour the banner of the Great October Revolution.

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Konstantin CHERNENKO



Medical statement

Konstantin Chernenko, born in 1911, was suffering for a long time from pulmonary emphysema, complicated by pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency. The gravity of the condition was furthered by concomitant chronic hepatitis, which worsened into cirrhosis. Despite therapy, hypoxic and dystrophic changes in organs and tissues kept accumulating.

The heart stopped beating at 7.20 p.m. on March 11, against the background of a senile hepatic, pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency. The autopsy confirmed diagnosis.

The medical statement signed by Academician Yezhov and other prominent experts in Soviet medicine.

FROM THE FUNERAL COMMISSION

The Commission announces that the coffin carrying the body of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was laid in state in the Hall of Columns at the House of Trade Unions on March 11, 1985.

The period of time for working people to pay their last respects to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will be on March 11, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and March 12, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

The Commission announces that the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will take place on Wednesday, March 13, at 1 p.m. in Red Square.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has removed Arturo Tolentino from the post of Foreign Minister.

This decision is motivated by the fact that several of the latest conciliatory speeches by the latter contradicted the policy of the government and the ruling party.

Simultaneously the Minister of Labour and Employment Blas Opla, cabinet member of the last 17 years, tendered his resignation.

MEMORIAL IS BEING CREATED

Peking. The people's government of the province of Heilongjiang in North Eastern China reported by the Xinhua news agency to have taken a decision to create a memorial museum on the territory of the former "concentration camps" and tests of biological weapons created by the Japanese military in the district of Pingfan.

This "centre", notes Xinhua, was to operate in 1933 and existed till the year 1945, i.e., up to the routing of the Kwantung Army by the Soviet troops. Here special formulae...

UN Decade for Women

Vladimir. The current third special session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women has focused its attention on the preparation of a UN world conference, which will sum up the results of the Decade for Women held since 1976 under the motto: Equality, Development and Peace.

The Decade played a positive role in the growth of the political consciousness of women, and made a valuable and constructive contribution to the achievement of equality, said head of the Soviet delegation T. Nikolayeva. It helped mobilize national and international women's movements in the struggle for peace and security of nations, against the arms race and the threat of nuclear war. The Decade also promoted in large measure the drawing of dozens of millions of women into the fight for national liberation, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

She further stressed that a major obstacle to women's effective participation in economic and social development and their equality is the continuing waste of enormous manpower and material resources in the squandering arms race.

PEOPLE

Criminal proceedings in a case involving former US Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Hayer are going on. He is charged of using his position as a high government official for personal gains.

P. Hayer received secret information on the cost of contracts concluded by the Pentagon with various arms manufacturing companies, and on the spot, "shared" this information with his friends in one of the lawyer's offices in Dallas, Texas. Confidant of large shares of these companies at the Stock Exchange at the deal concluded before the business circles and at the Exchange. When official information was published after all, the cost of the shares of these companies rose sharply. The speculators then sold the shares, making more than a million and a half dollars in profit.

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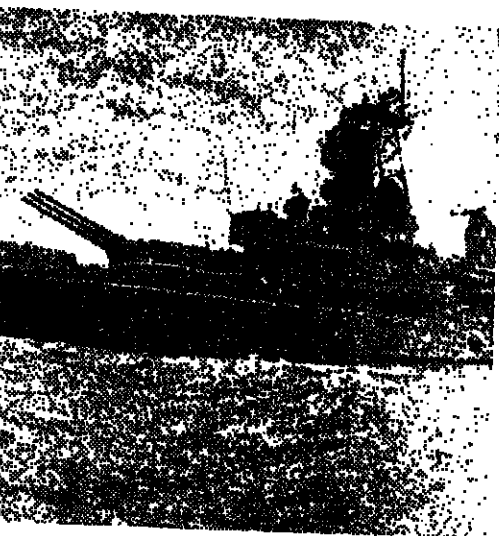
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The battleship "Iowa" is ploughing waters off Honduras "to show the flag". The movements of US Navy ships in the Caribbean are openly provocative and accompanied by more war preparations of US troops stationed in Honduras where provocations against Nicaragua are masterminded. The Pentagon has already sent US troops to the area.

Photo: Reuters-TASS

'DEATH WALL'

Gabrova. A blank one-metre high wall is being erected. Along its top, extra sharp barbed wire will be mounted in several rows and high tension connected to its strands. Although this description is not based on concentration camp construction methods in the Third Reich, it is very close in content. The "improved experiment" of the fascist hangman is widely used in the racist South Africa for the creation of the so-called "death wall" on the southern border of the apartheid country.

This "miracle of engineering" widely advertised by Pretoria is being erected at full steam. "Sunday Express" reports that in the sector of the border along the Limpopo River, the wall has already been built and that before long it will be connected to electric current of 20,000 volts. This will be enough to turn into ashes any person who dares touch it.

NOT ONE SINGLE ORDER HAS BEEN GIVEN AWAY TO FOREIGNERS

Bangkok. According to the reports from Jakarta, the Indonesian government agency on technological research and development has compiled a programme calculated for five years for the construction of eighty ships for the national merchant marine. The decision has an important significance not only for the economy of the country but also for the entire region. Up to now, despite the increase in the deadweight of the ships belonging to the countries of South-East Asia, their independence on the services of the transnational transportation corporations and arbitrary freight prices has not diminished, and they are able to ensure only five per cent of their own marine transportation in foreign trade.

It is characteristic that the above-mentioned ships begin to be built at the 16 national shipyards. Not a single order has been given away to foreigners.

PEOPLE

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHAT IS THE NEED TO HAVE A 'MIRACLE SHIELD'?

In Washington, writes Vladimir Kuznetsov in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, they seem to have found an efficient and shortest road to liquidation of nuclear arms. In order to achieve this, it is alleged, it is necessary first to create a large-scale system of defence with elements of space basing. The absolute, unbreakable defence will to such an extent initiate the defence weapons that all that would be left for the nuclear power to do will be to reject them as so much scrap metal. Why, then, have a sword, if it will break into tiny fragments on contact with the miraculous shield? To listen to the admirers of the "presidential initiative", which even in America itself has been nicknamed as the programme for "star wars", they should be neatly given a Nobel Peace Prize. But, to ask them, what for?

Could it be because they do not intend at all to "initiate" the offensive potential, but, on the contrary, with yet greater zeal they have set down to sharpen the strategic sword?

Could it be because in the next few years the arms race on Earth and in outer space will become even more ruinous, senseless and absurd, and, of course, much more dangerous than today?

Could it be because the space idea can complicate and, in the worst case, foil the Soviet-American negotiations which open up in Geneva on March 12?

A DISEASE WHICH CANNOT BE CURED

The first half of the 80s, writes Georgi Aibatov in the KOMBINOISKAYA PRAVDA youth daily, has been marked by the serious, and one might even say dramatic, activation in the anti-nuclear and anti-war movement. And this is only understandable: it is over this period that the aggressiveness of the American politics has increased, and America has been replaced by a growing tension.

Another thing has occurred—very broad masses of people in all countries of the world have become more fully aware of the danger emanating from nuclear war. I think that two more factors have played their role there. In the first place it was what the doctors' movement has told the world: they declared that in case of nuclear war they will not be able to render any real assistance to people, and that nuclear war, to put it medicine-like, is a disease which cannot be cured. The second thing is the so-called nuclear "winter" which cannot be laughed away even by people whose sentiments are by far too peaceful.

FALSE ALARM

TASS has distributed the commentary by S. Kullik in which, among other things, he writes as follows:

The American propaganda alleges that the US Vice-President George Bush has carried out his voyage to the countries of Sahel in Africa, including the Sudan, "with a charity mission". We are worried over the prospect of hunger in Africa, he reassured his listeners in Khartoum.

Endeavouring to explain the reasons for the present lack of food in a number of countries on the continent of Africa, George Bush shifts the blame on "socialist experiments" which have allegedly carried away some governments. But, after all, in the Sudan such "experiments" are not performed. You will find it hard to count the Sudanese leader as a left-winger.

After Egypt, the Khartoum regime is regarded as the second largest recipient of the American aid in Africa, whose total volume annually exceeds 250 million dollars. The American platitude of money is directed not on the socio-economic development, but on quite different purposes. The trouble of the Sudanese people is that the American F-5 fighters, M-60 tanks and the military cargo planes whose deliveries to the Sudan cut up a considerable part of Washington's "assistance", cannot help in the struggle against the drought.

STATE WISDOM IS NECESSARY

Speaking about the growing anti-Afghan sentiment in Tehran, P. Nadezhda writes in PRAVDA:

This position of the Iranian authorities facilitates neither normalization of the situation nor the settling up of relations between Iran and Afghanistan. On the contrary, it only gets in the way of the matter. If Tehran is really concerned about the interests of the Afghan people, then it would be reasonable, by manifesting restraint and state wisdom, to examine in a businesslike manner the peaceful proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The sooner this is done, the more real is the prospect for the restoration of the normal Iran-Afghanistan relations. As for the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan it is stationed there at the request of the legitimate government of that country, and no one but that government is to decide whether there is any need for it or not. And as soon as Afghanistan is guaranteed against interference from abroad, including from the Iranian territory, there will be no need in such a contingent and more.

PEOPLE

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FUNERAL COMMISSION FORMED

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided:

1. To form the Funeral Commission for the burial of the General Secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. This Commission consists of: M. S. Gorbachev (Chairman), G. A. Aliev, V. I. Vorotnikov, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, G. V. Romanov,



Funeral procession in Red Square. The coffin carrying the body of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is being carried by the bearers.

Round the Soviet Union

● **LIGHTING COMPONENTS** FOR THE MOSKOVSKAYA METRO STATION NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN PRAGUE, HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM MOSCOW. Soviet architects have come out with an original project of cornice which has oval niches for lighting appliances. They will gently illuminate the pylons of the Metro station, faced with white Ural marble, a gaily decorated stone carpet of Karelian granite and track walls with translucent marble of red shades. Lighting appliances will be mounted by Soviet experts.

● **FINDS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN** FORM THE CORE OF THE FIRST REGIONAL ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM IN KAZAKHSTAN (A REPUBLIC IN THE COUNTRY'S EAST), WHICH HAS OPENED IN UST-KAMENOGORSK. Scientists helped the pupils of Butekovo village (who gathered a vast collection) systematize the exhibits reflecting the peculiarities of the material and spiritual culture of the inhabitants of Rudny Altai—Russians, Kazakhs, Ukrainians and others.

'Biryusa' prevents shipwreck

The "Biryusa" automatic shipwreck warning complex has been successfully tested on the Soviet motor-ship "Professor Ukhov", which has just made a cruise round Europe.

Conducting formal tests, the training ship engaged in automatic control, made turns under the guidance of automatic instruments. "Biryusa", equipped with a satellite navigation receiving system, radio-log and other instruments, continuously supplied navigators with information on the exact location of the ship, its speed and other parameters. These data (in figures) appear on the screen of a display and are recorded on teletype. Even with rough sea-7 the system kept the ship on the preset course with high accuracy, at a safe distance from others passing close by.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

BASIS OF THE TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Further development of engineering, and other industries depends in many ways on machine-building. In 1975, this country produced 231 thousand machine tools. And in 1983, according to the USSR Board of Statistics, only 190 thousand machine tools were manufactured. At first glance this may serve as a cause for alarm. But statistics, in this case, reflects the fact that in the economy of the country, a decisive factor becomes intensification of production, writes IZVESTIA. The need for intensification is dictated above all by the fact that the national economy has reached a volume of production when it is necessary not so much to extend it, as to renovate it in order to move forward. That is why in machine-building a course is becoming more clear not towards increasing the number of machine tools produced, but towards creating more cost efficient machines. In the current five-year period, a transfer has been effected to a new stage in automation and the use of flexible production systems. Combination into one complex of numerically controlled machine tools, industrial robots and process control systems makes both work easier and productivity higher. Moreover, a switch to a new product takes considerably less time.

THE 'RAZREZY' PROGRAMME

What part of the ocean causes climatic changes, at what period and to what extent? An answer to this question must come from the programme, "Razrezy", according to which Soviet specialists headed by Academician G. I. Marchuk have unfolded their researches in five energy-active zones of the World Ocean, writes the magazine ZNANIYE-SILA. Eight government departments and tens of institutes in this country are carrying

TELEVISION: A BLEND OF TERRESTRIAL AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Over the period since the first telecast in October 1931 Soviet television has expanded so as to enable 90 per cent of the country's population, including those in the remotest areas of Siberia, the Far East and the Extreme North, to watch TV programmes.

It has enjoyed especially high rates of expansion since the advent of communications satellites. The first Soviet communications satellite, Molniya-1, was launched in the USSR in April 1965. To receive programmes relayed via outer space a network of Orbita-type stations was built. The one built in the north of the country, in the Nenets National District, is pictured here.

At the present time another satellite communications system, the Moskva, is capable of providing TV reception virtually at any point of the USSR. The system involves one Molniya-type satellite placed in an elliptical orbit and five satellites of the Ekran and Gorizont type placed in geostationary orbits.

Relatively simple stations are used to relay the First Central Television Programme, while Orbita stations relay the Second Programme. Five time-delayed TV broadcasting zones are used. In addition, there are numerous local TV centres. The programmes are broadcast in both UHF and decimetre wavelengths.

The Soviet Union exchanges TV programmes with many countries using both outer space and ground facilities.



ISLAND WILL BECOME CLOSER

The "Hilumna", a mighty ferry of an icebreaker type, has been added to the fleet of the Estonian sea shipping line. This Soviet Baltic republic's new ship has dropped anchor in Tallinn—the port of its register.

The ferry will regularly take with regular trips the island of Hilumna with the matched fears neither ice nor storm. It has high riding characteristics, which make it possible not only to increase the regularity of service but also to considerably reduce the navigation time. It can carry on board 230 passengers and 36 cars can be placed on its decks.

The whole flow of goods along the island-continental route will be handled by two other ferries which will till the arrival of the new ferry the passenger and freight rages.

Controlled by automatic machines

Computers now control distribution of water from soil sources prospected in Arkinsky Desert in the Kirghizia (a republic in Central Asia). Nearly 30 aridities have been connected up to a computer, helping to irrigate 1,500 hectares of lands.

The computer takes into account the size of plots, the structure of soils, the aridities of the irrigation network. On the "advice" of electronic sensors fitted out programmed control, it directs water supply from any source to the specially prepared canals.

This position to a new method of operating underground springs completes the automation of the entire Arkinsky complex. The automatic now incorporates 40 km of canals, a ramified network of sprinklers hidden underground with sliding hoses and pumps of pumping stations. The complete automation of the losses farmers will be able to cultivate vast desert areas of Kirghizia's biggest grazing zone is being set up.

public's first fodder production farm to meet the needs of livestock-breeding complexes is being set up in the Gysar Valley. It will cover 3,000 hectares of virgin lands.

ROBOTS ON ASSEMBLY LINE

Automatic manipulators, the serial production of which has started at the Dneprodzerzhinsk (Ukraine) factory of electrical actuating mechanisms, will make it possible to mechanize arduous and painstaking processes.

The manipulators are capable of moving cargoes up to 150 kilograms in weight. They can also install machine tools, remove large parts after machining and perform other loading and unloading operations. It is planned to produce three hundred manipulators at the factory before the end of the year.

Livestock breeding in the Karakum Desert

The Karakum Desert in Central Asia, covering 80 per cent of Soviet Turkmenia's territory, is turning into a major base of meat and dairy livestock breeding.

More than 40 large livestock complexes are operating today in Turkmenia. They were mainly set up over the past few years in the zone of the 1,100 km Karakum Canal, from where cities and workers' settlements get more than 50 per cent of animal products turned out in the republic. These large mechanized farms keep more than 340,000 cows and over 3 million sheep.

About 10 livestock-breeding complexes were built in the Karakum Desert during the 11th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985). Thousands of hectares of former wastelands, now irrigated from the Karakum Canal, are sown to fodder crops. The re-

out this programme. Twenty-five to thirty cruises a year are made in keeping with this programme by research ships. In the beginning the programme "Razrezy" was to span five years, and today it has been decided to extend it by another five.

In the Soviet Union so far there has been no such extensive programme on this subject. In this sense it is unique.

Among the international oceanological programmes it is also the biggest. "Razrezy" is a national programme. Yet over the last time it has been joined by scientific collectives from socialist countries. Specialists from the German Democratic Republic have begun to actively take part in the theoretical researches, and scientists from Bulgaria in the theoretical investigations. Within the framework of the programme, Polish scientists will soon have a research vessel of their own.

COSMIC 'FIELD FARMERS'

The first space photographs intended for agriculture specialists were made from aboard the spaceship Soyuz-9 in the summer of 1970. These photographs immediately revealed the advantages of the space angle of view. On them were identified all the fields and tracts of land whose length was at least four hundred metres. It was also then that one of the first tasks was formulated: regular monitoring and more accurate planning of farmland use.

At the present time, writes the magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN, special satellites are being launched to study natural resources of the Earth, and they regularly transmit information on the state of the surface of the planet. Apart from conventional and multi-spectral photographic cameras, they have television and infrared cameras. With the use of television there is no need for the film to be returned from the orbit—the image is im-

mediately "dropped" to Earth by way of radio waves, which is especially advantageous for monitoring fast changing natural phenomena. Infrared pictures can be taken both in the daytime, and at night.

THE USSURI TIGERS GO OUT OF THE TAIGA

The conflicts between man and the tigers which have of late become more and more frequent in the South Far East are reported by the daily PRAVDA. Over the past thirty-five years after the ban on the hunting of the tigers which have been entered in the USSR Red Data Book, their number in the Maritime Territory and the Khabarovsk Territory has sharply increased. Over the past five years slightly less than four hundred cases have been reported when the biggest representatives of the feline family of animals attacked domestic animals.

The specialists in hunting tend to a view that the numbers of the tigers should be decreased by cutting them for soots and carcasses. But the requests for their come very rarely. The thing is that living in the taiga freedom the predators multiply well, and it is the tigers nurse her cub until three to four years under a tigress supervision the newborn tigers can be taken away from their mothers when they do not understand anything.

For the solution of the problem that has arisen specialists suggest, apart from the creation of new plantations for tigers, also to take care about the increase in the population of wild boars and other ungulates which are under control the numbers of the most carnivorous animal of the tiger—the brown bear. The first step on the road, have already been made—since the beginning of the year in the Khabarovsk Territory hunting of boars has been banned.

Cheburashka is the name of an unusual animal, the hero of a most popular children's cartoon series. This is how (top photo) it looks like at the children's theatre in Stokoro, a small town in the north of the country. Children themselves write scripts and verses for productions.

Some of them are costume designers, make-up specialists, artists and scene painters. The company has 300 children, while its repertoire consists of over 40 plays. There are fairy tales for little ones, plays based on books by Soviet and foreign writers for children and the youth, concert performances. The company organizer and leader Solya Bysirova believes the most important thing is that the theatre develops children's intellect and character and teaches them to understand and value what is beautiful.

- The third bell.
- Last instructions before a play.



UNIQUE MUSEUM

Together with other regions of the Caucasus little Abkhaz (an autonomous republic incorporated in the Georgian Soviet Republic) holds an unofficial record in people with longer lives. There are more people here with ages exceeding 90 and even 100 than in any other place. Therefore, it is no wonder that a museum of longevity is being set up in Sukhum, capital of the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic. The site chosen for it is a picturesque little island at the confluence of two rivers (the Mokka and Dvab) known for the biggest number of centenarians.

Exhibits collected from all over the republic and many other areas of the country (there are also materials from foreign countries), will tell about the way of life of the long-living Caucasians right from birth. One of the future exhibits is a cradle covered

with dry box-tree leaves (as was the custom in mountain villages) which, according to legend, made the baby healthy and prolonged his life.

Along with the collection of portraits of Abkhazian centenarians, the museum will also have a card-index of people with long lives all over the world. The stands will tell the visitors about their way of life (these people usually remain faithful throughout their days to the habit of working acquired since childhood), their occupations, hobbies and so on. Visitors will, naturally, be interested in their diet: not far from the museum kitchen-garden will be set up, where one will be able to see and even taste the fruits and vegetables usually used by centenarians in their food.

Historical notes on mechanical piano

"Sound letter" is an old mechanical piano, which young Dmitry Shostakovich used in the 20s in Sverdlovsk (a town in the Ukraine) this old instrument has taken an honorary place in the hall of a local Museum of History and Geography.

This unusual item was donated by local resident Yu. Pakhomov who inherited it from his grandfather Vasily Nikitovich, once a teacher at the local chemistry and mechanics school. At one time love for music and theatre brought this man in touch with then Conservatoire student Shostakovich, who was on holiday at the place. In the circle of his friends the future renowned Soviet composer played this piano in the house of the Pakhomovs.

Salmon eggs for Paris

Fish breeders in Kamchatka have despatched 30,000 eggs of Pacific salmon, known as kizhuch, to Paris.

Experiments in artificial breeding of the Pacific salmon with assistance from Kamchatka fish breeders are successfully continuing in the Baltic republics, the Caspian, Karelia, and also in Japan. France is the second foreign country to decide to breed kizhuch.



MASTERPIECES OF ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE BACK TO LIFE

The ancient city of Kunya-Urgench in Turkmenia (extreme south of the USSR) is becoming an historic-cultural museum-preserve. Unique monuments of Moslem architecture are being restored here.

The Mausoleum of Il-Arslan, the restoration of which took nearly four years, now stands in all its former glory. Also being restored is another miracle of the Middle Ages—the tallest Central Asian Urgench Minaret. It is nearly 62 metres high (for equal to a twenty-storey building) with a foundation of nearly eleven metres in diameter. Inside the building is a stone stairway of 143 steps. The whole structure was erected with polished bricks and decorated with ornamental brickwork.

There are more than 1,600 historic-architectural and archaeological monuments in Turkmenia, but only a few of them have been spared by the ravages of time. These masterpieces of the past are under the protection of the Soviet State and considerable sums are allocated for their restoration. Scientific restoration production workshops have been set up in the republic bringing together archaeologists, architects, designers and builders.

Science and technology

LASER FOR DIAGNOSTICS

For the diagnostics of especially severe injuries and broken bones, specialists from the First Leningrad Medical Institute have suggested the use of the holographic method of examination instead of the traditional X-ray. Holograms produced on a sensitive photo by means of laser beam reproduce a complete optical three-dimensional picture of the injury. They also allow to detect the smallest chips and internal fragments.

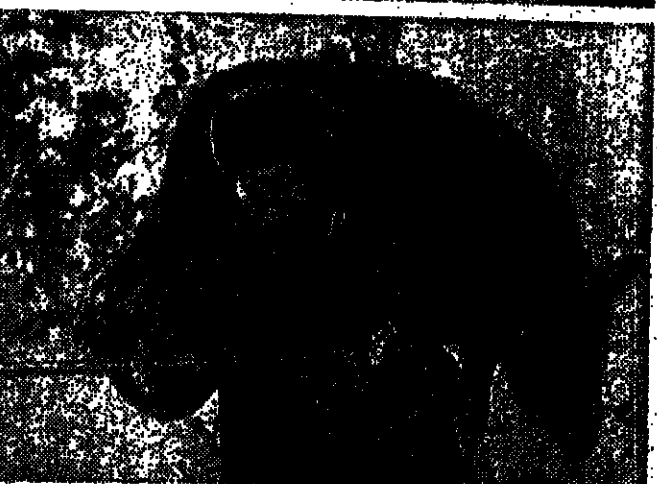
Experiments convince that the special lasers created by scientists have promising applications in surgery. With their help it will become possible to simplify the manufacture of patterns and plaster casts used in the production of dentures.

HIGH-PERFORMANCE SPECTROMETER

An original magnetic X-ray electronic spectrometer, the assembly of which has started at the Izhtal production association, takes only a few seconds to accurately analyse the chemical composition and structure of a metal. This is the most up-to-date instrument for non-destructive control, capable of replacing a large factory laboratory. By instantly detecting and process deviations and flaws, it literally visualizes the technological processes. This is very important for obtaining special properties of steels and alloys.

HALLEY'S COMET SHINES BRIGHTER

Astrophysicists at the Tajik Academy of Sciences have begun measuring the intensity of the luminous radiation of Halley's comet with the aim to evaluate the amount of gas and dust in the comet, and the volatility and durability of the substances making up its nucleus. The data will help forecast the meteorite danger for the space probes launched to study the comet which is now approaching the sun.



VIEWPOINT

USSR multinational literature: unity and mutual enrichment

Viktoriya LAVRETSKAYA

Soviet literature involves both the works of peoples (say, Russians, Ukrainians, or Georgians) who have long-standing literary traditions and books of authors the written languages of which are only forty of fifty years old. For this historically small span of time these nations experienced swift cultural advancement, producing writers of national and world fame. Take, for example, poet Boris Gannov from Dagestan, and prose writers—Kirpich Chingiz, Altinbulut and Chukchi Yuri Rytkhin.

In pre-revolutionary Russia books were published in 20 languages. In 1934 (the year the USSR Writers' Union was founded) the Soviet country issued books in 44 languages; while today they come out in 78 languages.

Naturally, during the initial period of their development, national cultures were influenced by Russian literature. The national literatures involved works, characters and situations similar to those in the novels of Shukhov, Leonov, Fedoseev and others. No wonder that, in the development process, new literature, like the building writer, invariably passes through the first imitative stage. However, Sovietologists used the fact to speak about the "Russification of national literatures".

These accusations were negated by the swift and highly original development of national literatures which, especially during the past 15-20 years, reached such heights that critics started speaking about their influencing Russian literature. Thus, the famous Soviet poet Konstantin Simenov admitted that warlike prose by Byelorussian Vasil Bykov highly influenced him. Not only separate writers but whole trends of Russian prose came under the favourable influence of national cultures. Chingiz Altinbulut's novel "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century" enriched our idea about the moral world of an ordinary railway worker, one who, as the author puts it, "supports the world". The book indisputably influenced a whole genre of philosophical novel.

Do these and similar facts testify of the "danger to original Russian culture" as foreign Sovietologists now maintain? There is no basis for such assertions was pointed out by Chingiz Altinbulut: National literary works have now got to foreign readers. Is it all that bad? How can it be better or "depress" Russian literature represented by people like Gorky, Shostakov, Tikhonov and Tvardovsky who have always been our instructors?

We simply witness the normal process of mutual influence and enrichment of literatures and this promotes rapprochement. In the USSR promotion of the rapprochement of cultures is important for the state. In this Russian—the lingua franca—plays an invaluable role.

Mutual understanding promotes better knowledge of national cultures.

What has Soviet literature acquired as a result of this cooperation? Quite a lot. But the main thing is the organic, overwhelming internationalism. We write in different languages, introducing the aroma and colours of our lands, says poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko. But we all—both Russian writers and those of other republics of our country—are united by a special, primal feeling that we are a single whole.

CULTURE

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

NINA SEMIZOROVA

Once in the newspaper of the Bolshoi Theatre, "Sovetsky Artist" there appeared a short report: "On October 9, 1978 Nina Semizorova was enrolled in the ballet company". Thus came true a dream long cherished.

However, everything began much earlier, and not on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre, but in Kiev, first at the school of choreography and then at the Theatre of Opera and Ballet named after Shovchenko. Nina is connected with the theatre by many things: her first stage appearance, the first part and... the first success.

There she danced the part of Odette-Odile in the "Swan Lake" and later the part of Aurora in "The Sleeping Beauty". When Nina was working on these parts she often visited Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre where she attended the rehearsal of Galina Ulanova. In less than a year Semizorova was invited to be made a soloist at the Bolshoi...

Since that time a new stage in the creative biography of the ballerina began. For her debut she again prepared the main part in the "Swan Lake". Obviously, this alone speaks of the talent, the trust reposed in her. After all, the "Swan Lake", as is known, belongs to the number of difficult ballets in terms of performance. This is a very serious examination during which not only the dancing technique is revealed, or the capability to create a character, but also the ability to listen to the music and reveal the musical dramaturgy. There is another complexity—the ballerina must dance two parts and create two different images.

In Odette-Semizorova one feels that something still remains hidden. She seems to be wrapped in mystery and cannot open up to the Prince. He must understand everything himself. She is awaiting a deliverer, but she is too proud to beg for deliverance. Affection and pose are completely absent from Semizorova's performance. The ballerina is particularly good in the "Swan Lake". Here, her lyrical gift is fully revealed.

If Odette is tender, lofty and defenseless, the dance of Odile is victoriously brilliant! Luring, enchantingly passionate, she charms everyone, yet she herself remains cold and calculatingly subordinate to the Prince. She casts spells over him with temperamental, instantly changing choreographic passages. Her charms are unlimited. One can say that Semizorova found in the "Swan Lake" her own solution, her treatment of the images.

Quite successful for the ballerina was her performance of the part of the Mistress of the Copper Mountain in Prokofiev's ballet, "The Stone Flower". Semizorova appears in it occasionally



as a fabulous snake, sometimes as a real woman with profound and extremely sensitive feelings. She unravels the image in two parts, and in my view she is the only one among the present performers of this part who achieves a complete and absolute success. In the proud static poses, she manages to convey the fairy tale, magic layer of the image; and the ballerina's plastic is full, spreading and alarming, and then all of a sudden — sharp and decisive, which opens up the human and the feminine in the soul of the heroine. It is this human element that then becomes the main thing in Semizorova's interpretation. She is now charming and feminine, proud and waiting, ready to be conquered, begging for love, now strong and hidden in herself, and endlessly lonely... The ballerina raises the dramatic conflict to the level of tragedy. That throughout the ballet she preserves inner reserve and strictness only reinforces the tragic sound.

Soon the ballerina will come out onto the stage at the Bolshoi in the image of Raymondina in a ballet by Glazunov. The new production is by the chief choreographer of the theatre Yuri Grigorovich.

Alexander KHARKOV

● Nina Semizorova performs the part of Kliti from the ballet "Don Quixote" by Minkus.

Spring tours and guest performances

In March a series of traditional concerts will be given in this country with the participation of artists from socialist countries. The 1985 programme, called "Tunes of Friends" will be fully dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The Stuttgart ballet and choir will give concerts in Moscow as part of the Baden-Württemberg trade and industrial exhibition (West Germany).

In March, Moscow will greet

musicians from Finland who will take part in concerts dedicated to Days of Finnish Music in the USSR.

There will be Days of Culture of the Hungarian People's Republic in April. Budapest's Opera Theatre and the National Ballet will perform in Moscow and other cities. Concerts will be given by leading Hungarian singers. In May the USSR will bid Days of Vietnamese Culture for the first time.

Sounds of Bach music

The 3rd festival "Johann Sebastian Bach" has opened in Armenia with concert by the Yerevan Chamber Orchestra. The festival is dedicated to the 300th birth anniversary of the great composer. UNESCO has proclaimed 1985 the Year of Bach.

Its programme includes all instrumental music by Bach as well as his Brandenburg and other concertos. Taking part are leading soloists, winners of all-Union and international contests.

SINGING DOLLS FROM POZNAN

Polish theatre "Puppets and Actors" has started its first tour of the Soviet Union with the staging of the opera "About Kasya Who Lost Her Gears" in Leningrad.

This opera-fairy tale represents the brilliant innovative approach by Poznan puppeteers who demonstrate vast expressive possibilities of puppet handling, says artistic director of the Leningrad Puppet Theatre V. Lopukhin. Thanks to Polish colleagues we also mastered their technique, especially when Warsaw artistic director K. Niesiolowski staged Polish tales in our theatre.

Our guests will also meet young audiences in Kaliningrad and Moscow.

Masterpieces from Belgium

"Society and the Arts. Paintings at the end of 19th and beginning of the 20th century from the Museums of Wallonia and Brussels". This is the title of an exhibition of paintings and drawings which has opened at the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow. The authors are leading Belgian painters whose works depict the lives of the people.



● Adrien De Witte (1850-1930) "Washerwoman".

FOLK MUSIC COURSE FOR SWEDES

For one week Tikhonov and Tsygankov trained in hand manoeuvring and performance techniques. Russian folk music is so profound and full of sentiment that it really captivates all those who listen to it and often leaves a lasting impression, noted "Dagens Nyheter" in an article on a seminar for amateur players of Russian folk instruments which recently took place in Stockholm. Nearly one hundred amateur balalaika and domra players gathered in the Swedish capital to attend the classes of Anatoly Tikhonov and Alexander Tsygankov.

It was the first time that Soviet musicians had organized such a course in Russian folk music for foreign amateurs, said Alexander Tsygankov. Several years ago, he continued, I performed in Sweden with Anatoly Solovyanenko. It was then that the idea of

organizing a seminar for amateur musicians occurred to me. I must say that Russian folk music enjoys unusual popularity among Swedes.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Theatres. The art of Chigirskiy Almetov is well known in the German Democratic Republic. His novel, "A Day Lasting Long Then a Century", has produced many repercussions. The theme of the novel is the life of a theatre in Leipzig for 100 years. It is the first in the country to be produced in this novel. On the whole critics assess the production as an interesting, albeit controversial attempt to transfer a theatre stage this well-known novel by the Soviet writer.

Miniature edition of Chekhov

A volume by Anton Chekhov has been released by Kniga Publishers in the popular "Book and Time" miniature series to mark the 125th birth anniversary of the writer. It includes three stories: "Man in the Muffler", "Gooseberries" and "About Love". They were first published in 1898 by the magazine "Russian Thought". Chekhov's stories in miniature series are published in other countries as well. The

BUSINESS

PROGRAMME OF THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

Though the Fifth Moscow International Book Fair will be held in September 1985 applications for participation have already begun reaching its organizers.

Major international book fairs held once in every two years in the Soviet capital under the traditional motto "Books Serve Peace and Progress" enjoy increasing recognition. For example, the fair of 1983 surpassed all previous forums as to the number of participating countries (84) and the number of firms represented at it (2,643).

The prestige of international book fairs in Moscow, naturally, is enhanced by the fact that the Soviet Union is a leading publisher and "translator number one" in the world. Last year more than 80,000 titles of books and booklets were brought out here with a total printing of 2,200 million copies. Translations of works by more than 2,000 foreign authors with an edition of up to 150 million copies are published in the USSR every year. By the

way, the Soviet Union translates and publishes twice as many books by foreign authors as the USA, France and Japan, five times more than Britain. Besides, Soviet literature published in the USSR in 80 languages of the peoples of the world, is exported to 140 countries.

The busy programme of the Moscow Fair-85 will reflect such major events and dates as the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism in World War II, the forthcoming 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held this summer, the 10th anniversary of signing the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. As part of the Moscow Book Fair special international exhibitions will be arranged, among them: "Books and Peoples' Struggle Against the Threat of a Nuclear War" and "Books and Youth Problems". Like at previous fairs an international competition of children's paintings will be held here, this time under the motto: "I am drawing my dream".

Ethiopia's lands will become fertile

For three months a group of Soviet experts has been making a feasibility study of the possibilities of building with Soviet assistance in Ethiopia the biggest hydroelectric in the valley of the Awash River, the country's east, where it was decided to set up major cotton plantations.

Investigations have shown that the area fit for irrigation of lands in that district makes a total of 60,000 hectares. By putting into operation a dam, designed for the beginning of the 90s, it will become possible to produce new fertile lands, pastures. The other just as important project is being carried out with Soviet assistance in the Gambela Valley, in the country's west. After prospecting work on the construction of a dam and creation of an irrigation system the development of lands covering several dozen hectares will begin. All in all, according to tentative calculations, there is up to one million

hectares in Gambela for the cultivation of various crops.

The projects in the valleys of the Awash and Gambela, rivers resemble one another to certain extent and this is not only because dams are being built and major centres of irrigated farming are set up there. The main thing is that these economically weak districts will become with Soviet assistance centres of developed agriculture in the country. According to Ethiopian experts, the valleys of Awash and Gambela can and shall become the main areas for the production of agricultural crops, which will help solve many problems. It is necessary to provide agriculture with skilled specialists and selected seeds. This aim is served by the scientific phytogeographical laboratory, 120 km from Addis Ababa, where a small team of Soviet scientists lives and works.

GOODS TURNOVER: 1,700 MILLION MARKS A YEAR

An exhibition, "Industry and Technology of Baden-Württemberg, a Land of the Federal Republic of Germany", cosponsored by the Board of Industry of the Land of Baden-Württemberg and V/O Exprocent, opens in Moscow's Sokolniki park on March 19.

The exhibition centres around metalworking machine tools and precision instruments, automobile and related industries, wood-working machine tools, agricultural machines and equipment, equipment for the textile and the food industries.

All in all, 146 firms will show their goods. Despite the fact that this is a kind of such major firms as Bosch, Daimler-Benz, Kieckhefer-Humboldt-Deutz the core of the industry is formed by small and medium-size companies capable of responding flexibly to the changing market.

Says Martin Herzog, Minister of the Economy, Medium-Size Companies and Technology: The Soviet Union is a major partner for our Land. Over the past ten years trade between Baden-Württemberg and the USSR has grown from 500 million to 1,700 million marks a year. For the small and medium-size business the opportunities for establishing business contacts similar to those offered by the exhibition, are a very rare occasion. Martin Herzog expressed confidence that the exhibition would further enhance economic contacts with the Soviet Union, and contribute to a better understanding. A seven-day symposium, a special exhibition "The People and the People", and a cultural and sports programme will also serve this end.

Vladimir DANILCHEV

Polymers in medicine

Powdery out of bio-compatible polymers have been created in the Soviet Union for the treatment of fractures of tubular bones. Already three hundred operations have been performed, and come. One of the buyers of licences for the manufacture of such devices is the Belgian firm, Diversified Tech. The President of the firm, Vladimir Skondia, has

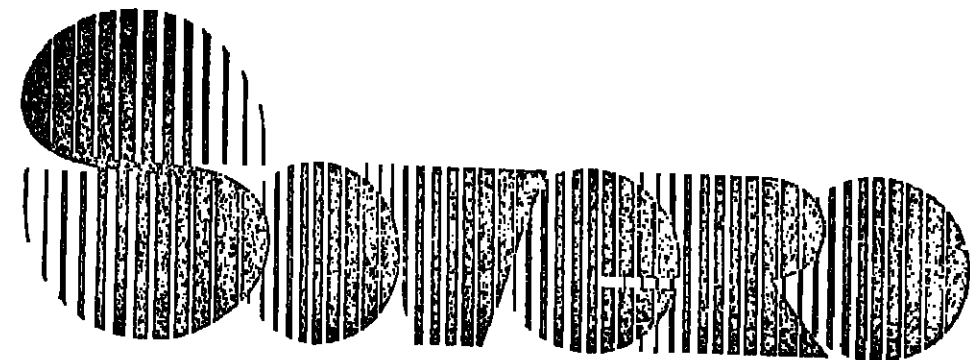
said that the firm will carry out their clinical tests in Belgium and other countries of Europe so as to show the doctors the advantages of the polymer construction over the metal one. The main thing is that there is no need to remove the device after the growing of the bone is complete, since the polymer is bio-compatible with the tissues of the organism.

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Assembling 1,000,000-kilowatt turbine

A major stage has started in the development of the Bulgarian atomic power engineering — the assembling of a turbine of the first unit with a capacity of one million kilowatts.

This station is being assembled at the Kozloduzh — the first atomic power-generating enterprise in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the most powerful electric station on the Balkan Peninsula. All the four operating units, each 440,000 kilowatts, are fully equipped with Soviet equipment, which guarantees economical and reliable operation of the station.

A one-million kilowatt unit with a turbine from Kharkov, the Ukraine, is being installed. The assembling is done under the guidance of Soviet experts.

Three days in Moscow

Saint-Exupéry believed that the only luxury we can really have is the joy of social intercourse between people. I had this opportunity during my tour of your country, said David Stoll of New York.

Recently Moscow was visited by 65 teachers from the United States — members of the Professional Seminar Consultation which arranges exchanges of delegations from many countries of the world.

I had pleasant meetings with professors of the Moscow State University, said Philip G. Alsbach, leader of tourist group. The New York University where I work and the Moscow University have maintained academic ties for a long time. Two years ago I was here to read lectures on teaching methods.

Intourist news

There was an interesting round-table discussion at Friendship House, where we met our Soviet colleagues from a teacher training college. We were amazed to find they knew much about the American educational system. In turn, we were given exhaustive information about the educational system in the USSR. We have all come to the conclusion that regardless of the systems of teaching methods, teachers must inculcate in their pupils the most important thing—peace.

I know that our journalist, John Reed, was buried at the Kremlin Wall. In Red Square I asked two girls to show me the place where his ashes rest. We then talked about John Reed for a long time. After the film, "Red Delta", was shown in the United States, John Reed's personality is again in the focus of attention. It was interesting to realize that he is well known in the Soviet Union.

I am familiar with Soviet films. One of the films I like best is "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears". I admitted to girls that I cried during the film. They said they liked it, too, but did not cry because Moscow really does not believe in tears. I think that we, Americans, ought to be known more films about the Soviet way of life and about the Soviet people who share common human problems. We must look at each other not as so many separate nations, but as a community of people.

Yelena KHANGA

A GIFT BY JAPANESE SCULPTOR

The art collection of the Lenin Central Museum in Moscow has been joined by another exhibit, a bronze bas-relief of Lenin, sent in as a gift by Japanese sculptor, Tomioka Kazuo.

Kazuo's sculptures have already been displayed at several art exhibitions in the USSR. In

1970 he won a competition announced by the Soviet pavilion of the world EXPO-70 exhibition in Osaka for the best commemorative medal. The medal was devoted to the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth and presented to the pavilion's visitors of honour

when Japanese Kadokawa Publishers brought out Lenin's biography. Lenin's portrait on the book cover was also by Kazuo.

Classics on stage

Alexander Ostrovsky's satirical comedy "Even the Wise May Err" has been premiered at the Bolshoi Drama Theatre (BDT) in Leningrad. Staged by the chief art director of the theatre Georgi Tovstonogov, this is the second resort over the past few years to the works of the great Russian playwright whose comedy, "Wolves and Sheep" is still staged with success here.

Tovstonogov believes that with its multiplicity of scenic interpretations the "Even the Wise May Err" remains still unrivaled. We sought to solve it in the genre of a psychological grotesque, to match the sardonic intonation of Saltykov-Shchedrin.

The first staging of the play in 1888 by the Maly Theatre in Moscow was a triumph for the playwright. Despite the tradition, the author was summoned onto the stage by an ovation during the play.

It is widely staged abroad as well. Tovstonogov staged it in Warsaw and Helsinki and (in the past season) in West Berlin. However, in his words, these were only approaches to the play which just begins its scenic life at the BDT. After all, nobody feels the Ostrovsky element as a Russian actor can.

'Heiro' getting ready for the festival



A scene from the new programme of a Talmir song and dance amateur ensemble, "Heiro". It will show the programme to the guests of the World Festival of Youth and Students to be held this summer in Moscow. The ensemble, which has existed for fifteen years, has included in the cultural programme of the forum songs and dances of minor nationalities of the Extreme North.